The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body.—Rochefoucauld.

WHOLE NO. 1150 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 23, NO. 7

Methodists Criticize Profit Motive

The economic and social injustices which have developed with revolutionary intensity under the capitalist system of production carried on exclusively for private profit are drawing the fire of organized Christianity as well as of Organized Labor.

Claiming that the present economic order does violence to the principles of Christianity, the recent New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church declared:

"As followers of Jesus Christ, we are faced with the conflict between His ideals and our prevalent paganism.

"Our present debacle, in which millions are impoverished in the midst of plenty, marks our existing economic order as the supreme paganism of our day.

"We now know that the kingdom of God cannot be built upon the poverty of the many and the absurd and cruel wealth of the few.

"It daily becomes more apparent that people have been used for gain, when gain should have been used for people.

"Property rights have pushed aside human rights. Financial values have taken precedence over human values. This has resulted in such an uncontrolled orgy of production unrelated to consumption needs that our economic system is in a state of collapse."

The conference did not stop with criticizing the capitalist system of production and distribution because of its congenital disregard for the social welfare, but boldly declared for an economic order whose impelling purpose shall be the commonweal instead of profits:

"That society be planned primarily for the welfare of human beings is economically and morally sound. We face the old problem of transforming the world while living in it. Any society that cannot contrive to provide at least a minimum standard of decency for all its members stands self-condemned.

"It is our conviction that industry based solely upon the profit motive is doomed. The least definition with which the Christian conscience can be satisfied is that society is an organized cooperation for providing the largest possible measure of life for the greatest number.

"The present system, which permits private hands to manipulate for profit the processes which are vital to the economic well-being of all our people, must be set aside, or so fundamentally changed that the chief end of our economic activity shall be to meet the needs of all."

Such monstrosities as child labor, unemployment, poverty, and unjust distribution of wealth should be driven from our economic order. If the membership of organized religion generally could be mobilized along with organized labor for such a purpose, regardless of the effect on either institutions or individuals, America might again become the land of the free and the home of the brave.

British Employers Fear 40-Hour Week

The organized employers of Great Britain, assisted by the British Government, are putting up as bitter a fight against the forty-hour week for English workers as employers in the United States are waging against the thirty-hour week for American workers. They even carried their belligerent opposition to the recent Preparatory Conference of the International Labor Office at Geneva called to formulate the basis of an international convention for a reduction of hours.

Characterizing the reactionary position of the Britons as the "application of eighteenth-century ideas to twentieth-century problems," the editor of Man and Metal, the official journal of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said:

"It is recognized by intelligent people of all shades of opinion throughout the world that, by the reason of the extent to which human labor is being displaced by mechanical and technical development, millions of workers will not again find a place in industry unless hours of labor are adjusted to the new conditions.

"There is little doubt that with proper organization of the productive power of machinery a higher standard of life could be secured on an average working day of four hours, but allowance must be made for the muddle and waste of the present competitive system.

"The proposal at Geneva was for a modest reduction to forty hours per week or an average of seven hours per day over a normal working week.

"Yet British employers, who are continually lamenting the competitive effect of longer hours of labor in other countries, and their Government, which contemplates a permanent unemployed army of one million in this country, were united in their efforts at Geneva to obstruct the common-sense method of dealing with the problem by international agreement."

Man and Metal's editor declared that because of the hostile attitude to the forty-hour week taken by both the representatives of British employers and the British Government at the Geneva Conference, Great Britain is losing its influence in international affairs, but expressed the belief that nevertheless they would continue their policy of obstruction when the draft convention on forty hours comes up for discussion a few months hence.

Employers in every country evidently run true to the complete hostility to the interests of labor which seems to be inherently connected with the economic order which they have built up for their own private profit and against the public welfare.

U. S. Recognition of Soviet Russia Militantly Opposed by A. F. of L.

William Green Says Possible Increase in Commerce Is Nothing Compared with Danger to Free American Institutions—Soviet Russia Should Repudiate Its Program of World Revolution Which Calls for the Overthrow of the U. S. Government by Force—Communist Attacks on Trade Unions Condemned.

Washington.—Vigorous and militant opposition to the recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Government of the United States was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here at a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Legion to oppose propaganda recently unlimbered in favor of the establishment of diplomatic relations between America and Soviet Russia.

Labor's Opposition Is Unselfish

Mr. Green said, in part:

"Labor's opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States rests upon a broad, deep and unselfish basis. It has maintained a consistent attitude in holding firmly for the acceptance of the conditions and principles set up by President Wilson and approved by each succeeding administration as a prerequisite to Russian Soviet recognition.

"The advocates of the recognition of Soviet Russia have shifted their positions.

"Originally they sought to influence public opinion with the argument that a de facto government had been established in Russia and because said government had been recognized by most of the great powers throughout the world the United States should do likewise.

Trade Increase Fallacy

"Now, the advocates of Soviet recognition assert that recognition would mean that great material benefits would accrue to the people of the United States through the sale of manufactured goods, commodities and American products to the Soviet Government and the Russian people.

"The American people are asked to abandon the moral, spiritual and ethical basis upon which opposition to Russian recognition originally rested and yield to the argument of materialism.

"Some of the owners of industry as well as some of those who control our financial institutions have accepted this argument and have become the strongest advocates of the recognition of the Soviet Government.

"The appeal of selfishness and of profit was powerful to this group. They were willing to abandon principle for profit. Labor, however, refused to respond to such an appeal or be influenced by such an argument.

Preserve American Government

"Labor holds that the preservation of the principles of self-government, the right to live unmolested, without the threat and menace of world revolutions, is of greater value than the creation of material wealth or the enjoyment of profits gained through the sale of goods to a foreign nation.

"Labor places our common heritage of our representative form of government, with its free institutions, above and beyond material values either in the form of an enlarged export trade or profits earned as a result of the ownership and maagement of industry.

"It would seem, in these days of distressing unemployment, that if the people of the United States were to be influenced in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia because of materialistic reasons or the creation of work opportunities because of an enlarged foreign market that Labor, instead of the owners of industry, would be the first to yield to such an argument.

"It is this attitude of Labor which gives emphasis to the assertion that Labors' opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia rests upon a broad, deep and unselfish basis."

World Revolution Threat

"Labor holds that the Soviet Government is not entitled to nor should it be accorded recognition until it disavows its declaration of world revolution as made through the Third International.

"It seems inconceivable to Labor that our own Government should recognize any government which had proclaimed to the world, through a political or economic organization which it had created and controlled, that its international policy was to overthrow the Government of the United States by force.

"The Soviet Government has never withdrawn nor modified that declaration. It is still a part of the political creed and the fixed policy of the Soviet Government. Its purpose is clear. Its intent is made plain. Its policy has been outlined. It is all directed against existing governments.

"Our own Nation cannot proceed blindly nor ignorant of facts. It must understand perfectly well that if and when it extends recognition to Soviet Russia it is facilitating governmental and business intercourse with a government which had announced that world revolution was a part of its fixed policy.

"Is it asking too much to demand that the declaration of world revolution be disavowed and withdrawn as a condition to government recognition? What type of American is he who would not insist upon the acceptance of such a proposal?"

Communists Oppose Trade Unions

"The members of trade unions in the United States clash with the Communists who seek to dominate and destroy the American trade union movement.

"While certain representatives loudly proclaim their intent and purpose to refrain from engaging in destructive practices their chosen representatives carry out instructions given them as opportunity and circumstance permit.

"The trade unions must be constantly on guard in order to protect and preserve their organizations, their funds, their ideals and their principles.

"It is not enough to say, in these trying days, that distressed and hard-driven unemployed workers are not susceptible to the beguiling influence of Communism and Communistic representatives.

"Surely, a Government clothed with the responsibility of jealously guarding the safety of all its people cannot afford to expose its suffering people to the destructive philosophy preached and practiced by the Soviet Government.

"That is what our Government would do if it extended recognition to Soviet Russia, opened wide the doors of the Government to the establishment of Soviet headquarters and Soviet agencies in every city, State and community throughout the land.

"No good purpose could be served and no interest in America could be benefited or advanced through the recognition of Soviet Russia under the present circumstances. To the contrary, we would be assuming a great risk by taking such a step. As in other nations great injury might result from such governmental action.

National Sovereignty

"All fairminded people concede that the people of all nations, Russia included, may embrace and adopt such political philosophy as they may wish or desire.

"The Russian people have a perfect right to adopt the Soviet form of government and to administer their own political and governmental affairs free from interference by any other nation.

"In exercising this right of self-government, however, the rules governing international relations and international intercourse require that they respect and recognize the right of all other nations to do likewise.

"For one nation to seek to compel another nation to accept a political philosophy which is at variance with the thought, judgment and traditions of its people is repugnant to our sense of justice.

Withdraw Revolution Threat

"While Labor realizes that all is not well in our own land and that there are many wrongs which must be righted, it believes that the instrumentalities of our representative government, provided for in our laws and our Constitution, offer the means by which the people can change governmental policy and our form of government, as well," Mr. Green concluded.

"We claim the right to do this without interference from outside sources. Until the Soviet Government withdraws its avowed declaration to promote revolution and to overthrow our Government by force, the America Federation of Labor will vigorously oppose the recognition of Soviet Russia.

"Upon this basis Labor has taken its firm stand.

"The best and finest, as well as all that is sacred in our social, political and religious life, call for the maintenance and observance of this position on the part of American Labor.

"We know that there are other groups, strong in numbers, which stand with Labor upon this great issue. We join hands and minds with these groups in protecting our Nation against a political philosophy which teaches violence and world revolution."

PROGRESS OF 30-HOUR WEEK BILL SNAGGED

Deluge of Amendments Added to Protests of Employers Persuade House Labor Committee to Hold Extended Hearings—Flexible Hours and Boards to Fix Wages Among the Novel Proposals.

Washington.—The Federal six-hour day and five-day week bill encountered a number of snags that temporarily stopped its progress through Congress.

The Black bill, sponsored by Senator Black of Alabama, originally passed the Senate by a pronounced majority. After its passage Senator Trammel of Florida believed it should be amended to exclude foreign commodities produced by labor employed more than six hours per day or five days per week.

He claimed this was necessary to protect the United States from a flood of imports produced by labor working long hours. So he made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill. After delaying action on the motion for a number of days, the Senate finally took the bill up again and definitely voted down Senator Trammel's amendment.

The Black bill then went to the House Committee on Labor along with the 30-hour bill already introduced by Congressman Connery of Massachusetts.

Amendments Galore

It was then reported that President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins wanted the bill modified in certain directions. One amendment provided a maximum 40-hour week for ten weeks per year to take care of the alleged lack of labor in the canning and similar industries. Another amendment, it was stated, would increase the maximum hours per week from 30 to 36. Still another called for a minimum wage in all industries affected by the Federal law.

Then there was an amendment authorizing the Secretary of Labor to set up wage boards for each industry, and to cap all the "improvements" in the measure a Government body would be established to plan industry in order to prevent overproduction.

Reactionary Employers Protest

Finally the House Labor Committee was flooded with protests of all sorts from individual employers and corporation representatives who claimed the thirty-hour week would spell ruin for their concerns.

Thereupon the committee decided to hold extensive hearings on the measure which would probably require at least a week. So the month of April will undoubtedly pass into history before the bill gets before the House of Representatives.

ILLINOIS SALES TAX USED TO VICTIMIZE CONSUMERS

Chicago, Ill.—"The three per cent sales tax enacted by the Illinois legislature is being applied in a manner that can only be described as outrageous, illegal and utterly disgraceful," declares the Illinois State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter.

"Persons of limited means who are obliged to make their purchases in small amounts are being compelled to pay a 'tax' of twenty per cent or even more.

"In many places throughout the State a one-cent alleged 'tax' is being collected by merchants on a five-cent purchase. A ten-cent loaf of bread, likewise, calls for the payment of a cent additional.

"Thus the working people of Illinois are being required to pay far in excess of the the three per cent provided by law. Who gets the money? That's not the main point.

"The tax is three per cent, not ten per cent or twenty per cent. And no one—not even the State itself—has any legal right to collect or to receive more than three per cent as sales tax. That is the law.

"The collection of more than three per cent is a violation of law and is criminal in that it amounts to obtaining money under false pretenses. The practice calls for drastic action on the part of the State administration without delay."

Typos Hit Non-Union Printing For Chicago World Exposition

Indianapolis, Ind.—"It is announced," declares the Typographical Journal, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, "that official postcards and view books of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition are ready for distribution. If you receive one of either put a sticker on it and send it back to the producers, the R. R. Donnelly & Sons, Chicago." The Donnelly concern is a nonunion office.

Viscose Company Establishes Six-Hour Day to Divide Work

Lewiston, Pa.—The management of the Viscose Company's rayon-producing plant here placed the 2,500 employes of the plant on a six-hour day schedule, the change from the eight-hour day, the officials said, being made in order to distribute the work among all the concern's employes.

New Jersey's Jobless Relief Need Is Put at $8,000,000

Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey must have $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 in addition to what is left of a $20,000,00 bond issue to finance unemployment relief to the end of 1933, John Colt, relief director, informed Governor Moore.

During the first half of March, Mr. Colt said, there were 115,000 families, totaling 489,300 persons, on the State relief list. Expenditures were at the rate of $2,500,000 per month. This amounts to a trifle more than $5 per capita, or 17 cents a day for each person, a figure which scarcely hints that jobless Jerseyites are idling in luxury. There has been a steady increase in the number of unemployed since last August, Mr. Colt told the Governor.

Governor Moore d[illegible]ed he would call a conference of [illegible]ative leaders to consider the situa[illegible] and that he hoped a loan could be obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This would require approval of the voters, the Governor said, and pointed out that the question could be submitted at the election next November.

Thirty-Hour Week by Federal Law And Trade Unions' Economic Force Is Labor's Slogan, Green Declares

A. F. of L. President Says Providing Jobs for Millions of Unemployed by Federal Five Billion Dollar Public Works Program Is Imperative—Urges Billion Dollars of Federal Funds to Feed and Clothe Hungry Masses—Government Intervention in Industry Caused by Collapse of Private Enterprise.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The absolute necessity of providing employment at good wages for our jobless army numbering over 13,000,000, the prompt enactment of the Federal six-hour day and five-day week bill now before Congress, the use of one of the A. F. of L. national unions as a spear-head to lead organized labor's drive for the 30-hour week by the mobilization of its economic power, a Federal appropriation of not less than one billion dollars for the relief of the distressed unemployed and their dependents throughout the Nation, and a huge five billion dollar Federal public works program to create work for the idle, were among the outstanding measures imperative for economic recovery urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here under the auspices of the City Club.

In stressing the necessity for militant Federal action to meet the emergency, Mr. Green declared that the owners and managers of industry, commerce, and finance have completely failed to initiate and apply measures to break the depression, and that the people have lost confidence in nearly everything but the Government. Because of the collapse of private enterprise the Government was compelled, in the public interest, to assume many functions ordinarily performed by individuals and corporations.

Mr. Green said, in part:

Jobless Must Be Employed

"Amid all the confusion which prevails one fact stands out very clear and incontrovertible. It is, that the millions of men and women who are idle must be re-employed and their purchasing power must be restored before normal conditions prevail and a business revival takes place.

"The Nation cannot be prosperous while millions are idle. We cannot maintain an army of unemployed and while doing so manufacture and market the products of industry in a volume sufficient to establish and maintain approximate prosperity.

"The problem of this day and this hour is that of unemployment. Its solution means the solution of many social and financial problems which are serious and perplexing."

"The necessity for an adjustment in the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week is now recognized by all classes of people."

Shorter Hours Necessary

"Industry cannot provide work opportunities on the basis of the long work day and long work week for those who are willing and able to work.

"We can only overcome unemployment and absorb back into industry millions of idle people through an adjustment in working time sufficient to distribute the amount of work available among those who are able, willing and pleading for an opportunity to work and earn a decent living.

"The call of the hour is for the Nation to face the problem of unemployment and its responsibilities in connection therewith in a courageous, practical and constructive way. It would be ignoble to shrink from the performance of our duty or to fail in a crisis of this kind.

"Whatever should be done ought to be done quickly and effectively in order to relieve distress, protect social values and promote the common welfare.

Labor's Economic Program

"Labor, which forms a constituent part of our national life, proposes remedies and offers recommendations which it believes are sound and, if accepted and applied, would overcome, to a very large degree, the economic difficulties with which the Nation is faced.

"Labor presents its program as an expression of its best thought and judgment. It is quite willing that all of it shall be submitted to the most critical and scrutinizing analysis.

"It believes that the immediate approach to the Nation's unemployment problem should be made from two directions.

Billions for Relief and Public Works

"First, relief adequate to meet the minimum needs of hungry, distressed people who are suffering from long-continued unemployment should be supplied by the Federal Government.

"We have recommended the appropriation of not less than one billion dollars to be distributed by the relief agencies set up in the States, cities and communities.

"Second, a huge public works program involving the expenditure of a minimum of five billion dollars should be instituted. This public works program to embrace the construction of public buildings, public highways, the elimination of grade crossings, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work at decent wages for those who are idle.

"A public works program of this character and scope ot be supplemented by the development and execution of self-liquidating projects such as slum clearances, housing, home building and the construction of tunnels and bridges.

"While a public works program of this scope, even if speedily launched, would not absorb the millions of workers who are idle it would, if carried forward on a large scale, create work opportunities for millions. The cumulative and collateral effect of such an enterprise would so favorably influence private industry as to call for the employment of millions more.

Government Credit

"Through the proper exercise of Government authority, legislative or otherwise, control of credit and credit facilities should be more clearly vested in the Government.

"Obviously, necessary credit must be extended to manufacturers and employers of labor who are not only willing but who are anxious to engage in business activity. Labor places great emphasis upon the value of credit as an important factor in all plans proposed as a basis for economic recovery.

High Wages, 30-Hour Week

"Labor includes in its program the payment of high wages and the application of the six-hour day and the five-day week. In order to widen and extend work opportunities for bread-winners and particularly for those who are caring for dependents, Labor holds that child labor should be abolished and as far as it is possible night work in industry should be discontinued."

Shorter Hours by Law

"Labor's plan of economic action is steadily unfolding. It has long understood that the shorter work day and shorter work week would not be granted voluntarily by industrial management.

"It learned long ago that if this great economic reform, a practical remedy for unemployment is to be applied to both public and private industry Labor must wrest it from the employers of Labor through the application of legislative and economic pressure.

"For this reason Labor inspired the introduction of the shorter work day and shorter work week bill in Congress and has mobilized its power and influence in support of this legislation.

"It believed that the shorter work day and shorter work week can only be secured through the force and power of legislative enactment or through the exercise of its economic strength, power and influence.

Shorter Hours by Economic Pressure

"We are therefore working along two lines. First, along the line of legislative achievement and secondly through the application of economic pressure.

"As an evidence of the militant, moving aggressive attitude of Labor, I am recommending to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that one of the International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be selected and authorized to serve as a spear-head and to lead in an economic fight for the establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week.

Social Justice Legislation

"In addition, the American Federation of Labor is leading in the fight for unemployment insurance and old-age pension legislation, for the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, minimum wage legislation for women and minors, improved factory inspection legislation, proper and practical amendments to workmen's compensation laws, scientific retirement legislation and the inauguration of a dismissal wage policy on the part of Federal, State and municipal governments.

"These, with other social justice and economic measures, constitute the economic and social justice program of the American Federation of Labor."

"Both the idealism and practicability of this economic and legislative policy of the American Federation of Labor is inspirational to the men and women of labor," Mr. Green concluded.

"It is this fine, constructive, helpful appeal of the American Federation of Labor which touches the emotions of the masses of working men and women and which encourages them to look forward with hope and expectation to the enjoyment and realization of a better day and a fuller, richer life."

Peabody Police Use Tear Gas And Riot Guns Against Strikers

Boston, Mass.—Police of Salem, Beverly, Salisbury and Swampscott, armed with riot guns and tear gas, aided the Peabody force in breaking up a parade of 6,000 leather workers on strike here over wage scales and sweating. Three strikers were arrested in Peabody, and two in the neighboring town of Lynn.

Mayor Leo J. Sullivan and Police Chief Edward F. Pierce of Peabody accused State police of dereliction, claiming they had been assured that 20 troopers would be stationed at Peabody for protection of the factories and to keep order. Officers of the State troopers denied, however, that they had been asked or had promised protection, and said that only the Governor could order them on strike duty.

Iron and Steel Workers Indorse Thirty-Hour Week

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers adopted a resolution indorsing the 30-hour week for all workers.

President M. F. Tighe of the association said the six-hour day and five-day week bill before Congress would solve the problem of unemployment in the iron and steel industry. He denied that it is impracticable and said several steel companies are now applying the 30-hour plan with success.

UNION PICKETS JAILED IN WEST HAZLETON, PA.

West Hazleton, Pa.—Burgess Kubitsky sentenced twelve members of Local No. 481 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union to pay a fine of $2.50 each or serve two days in jail for doing picket duty in front of the Diska stores here.

The picketing sentence was one of the outcomes of the antiunion campaign initiated by the management of the Spaulding Baking Company of Binghamton, N. Y., which has branch bakeries here and in Hazleton, Shamokin, Norristown, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The pickets, who were specifically charged with "loitering," carried what is termed sandwich signs and promenaded back and forth in front of the nonunion establishment without speaking to or molesting anyone. The picketing was absolutely peaceful. But Burgess Kubitsky claimed it was "loitering" and imposed the fines with the alternative of jail sentences. The pickets went to jail.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Stops Finger-Printing Aliens

New York.—Edward Corsi, immigration commissioner at Ellis Island, announced that the order issued in February that all immigrants be finger-printed upon arrival at the Island had been revoked by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The finger-print order was issued by former Secretary of Labor William N. Doak.

NESBIT URGES MINIMUM WAGE FOR ILLINOIS WOMEN, MINORS

Washington. — Congressman Walter Nesbit of Illinois urged the legislature of that State to enact promptly a minimum wage law for women and minors after the New York statute, as recommended by President Roosevelt in his recent communication to the Governors of the States in which employers have used the depression to victimize women and children.

"The bill the President asks you to enact would grant minimum standards of life to women and children whose industrial well-being is not now geared to our social welfare," Congressman Nesbit said.

"We cannot attain economic health at the cost of undernourished and exploited women and children. The tragedy that threatens directly affects not only the women and children of today but future generations of Americans."

"Nine American States now have minimum wage laws as a result of the urging of labor and other social-minded groups," Mr. Nesbit concluded. "In this type of legislation we lag behind many foreign lands.

"It is my earnest hope that Illinois will eagerly and speedily acknowledge her obligation to those in whose well-being and security rests the future destiny of our country, and that our legislature will accede to the President's request."

Governor Lehman Appoints Sullivan to Liquor Board

Albany, N. Y.—Goeernor Lehman appointed John Sullivan of New York City, president of the State Federation of Labor, to be one of the four members of the State Liquor Control Board which will take over the regulation of the 3.2 per cent beer and wine traffic on June 1.

Mr. Sullivan has been president of the State Federation of Labor since 1926 and for five years before that was a member of the executive committee. eH was the first president of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council when that organization was established in 1916.

Under Governor Roosevelt Mr. Sullivan was chairman of the State Committee on Industrial Safety. He also served as a member of Prison Labor Commission and of the Temporary Unemployment Relief Commission.

Tailors Postpone Convention

Chicago, Ill.—The general executive board of the Journeyman Tailors' Union of North America decided not to hold a convention of the union this year. Gust Soderberg, president of the union, declared that the members are practically unanimous in favor of the board's action.

UNION MUSICIANS CONTRACT FOR CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

New York.—Local No. 10 of the American Federation of Musicians has signed an agreement with the World's Fair Organization in Chicago stipulating the wages to be paid union musicians, declared Joseph N. Weber, president of the Federation, in a statement notifying all locals of the provisions of the contract. The wage rates set out by the Chicago local follow:

One concert per day not to exceed two consecutive hours, per man, $10; leader or contractor per man, extra, $1. Two concerts per day not to exceed two consecutive hours each, per man, $15; leader or contractor, per man, extra, $1.

If the engagement is by the week, these prices are to be multiplied by seven.

"These prices only apply," Mr. Weber explained, "if the engagement is for concert work for the World's Fair Organization direct, and do not include engagements of a miscellaneous nature for concessions, etc. For such engagements prospective bidders must ascertain the price from Local No. 10 with the understanding that if they be dance, hotel, restaurant, cafe and inn engagements, then the 30 per cent provided for by the national law must be added to the local price."

TEXTILE MILLS PLAN PRICE BOOST FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

Boston, Mass.—The belief that Congress will enact the Black bill banning from interstate commerce the products of establishments where labor is employed more than six hours per day or five days per week led representatives of many textile mills and commission houses here to make a new sales clause on invoices which read: "In addition to the prices stated herein, buyer agrees to reimburse seller for any additional cost resulting from Federal legislation limiting the days or hours of labor."

It was not apprehended that the mills would experience any trouble in operating their plants to capacity if necessary under the shorter hours regime, declared the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the official journal of the mill owners. There are so many jobless textile workers throughout New England that authorities on the labor situation expressed the belief there would be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient operatives to man the looms two, three, or four shifts, as required.

As to wages, the usual conclusion among mill owners and managers was that labor cost increases would run to 30 or 40 per cent, although some mill men expressed the view that where labor is paid on the piece-work basis it will not be necessary to increase the rates.

UTILITY, IS ORDERED TO CUT BOOK VALUE OF PROPERTIES

New York.—Striking a blow at public utilities' practice of carrying properties on their books at inflated values, the New York Public Service Commission ordered the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation to correct its books to show the true value of certain parcels of land and water rights.

The commission found that properties which did not cost the Associated Gas and Electric System more than $2,275,000 when bought from outsiders were placed on the books of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation at $6,500,000.

The commission reported that at eight hearings it was revealed that the $6,500,000 was to "cover a purported sale to the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation of certain parcels and of land and water rights consisting of hydroelectric plants and undeveloped sites located on the Ausable, Battenkill, Kallkill and Chateaugay rivers."

The report charged that the cost of the properties, including improvements was $2,271,668. "It is significant," the commission said, "that the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation did not apply to this commission for permission to acquire these properties or to distribute the cost of the same on its corporate books, as it was required to do by the uniform system of accounts."

Printers Take Referendum On Postponing Convention

Indianapolis, Ind.—Members of the International Typographical Union of North America are taking a referendum vote on the question of postponing for one year the annual convention of the union scheduled to meet in Chicago the first week in September.

Government in Industry Called Form of Communism

Oxford, Eng.—Extensive Government intervention in the organization of industry was condemned as "Communism of the Right" by Mr. Ramsay Muir, professor and economist, in an address here before the University Liberal Socities. He said Great Britain was threatened with "Communism of the Right" as well as "Communism of the Left." If he had to choose between them he would prefer "Communism of the Left," but he was convinced that either would be disastrous.

East Liverpool Union Relief Kitchen Serves 300,000 Meals

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Over three hundred thousand meals were served to the destitute of East Liverpool during the thirty-three weeks of operation of the relief kitchen conducted by East Liverpool Trades and Labor Council. The main kitchen is in the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters building, with an auxiliary kitchen in the East End.

An average of 1,937 meals are served daily. To feed this number over 80 gallons of milk and 200 loaves of bread are required. The meal consists of milk, bread, and soup-stew.

The city council of East Liverpool appropriates funds to defray the expenses of the relief kitchen.

Firemen and Oilers Convention

Chicago, Ill.—The triennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers will convene in Boston on July 10, Joseph W. Morton, international secretary-treasurer of the union, announced.